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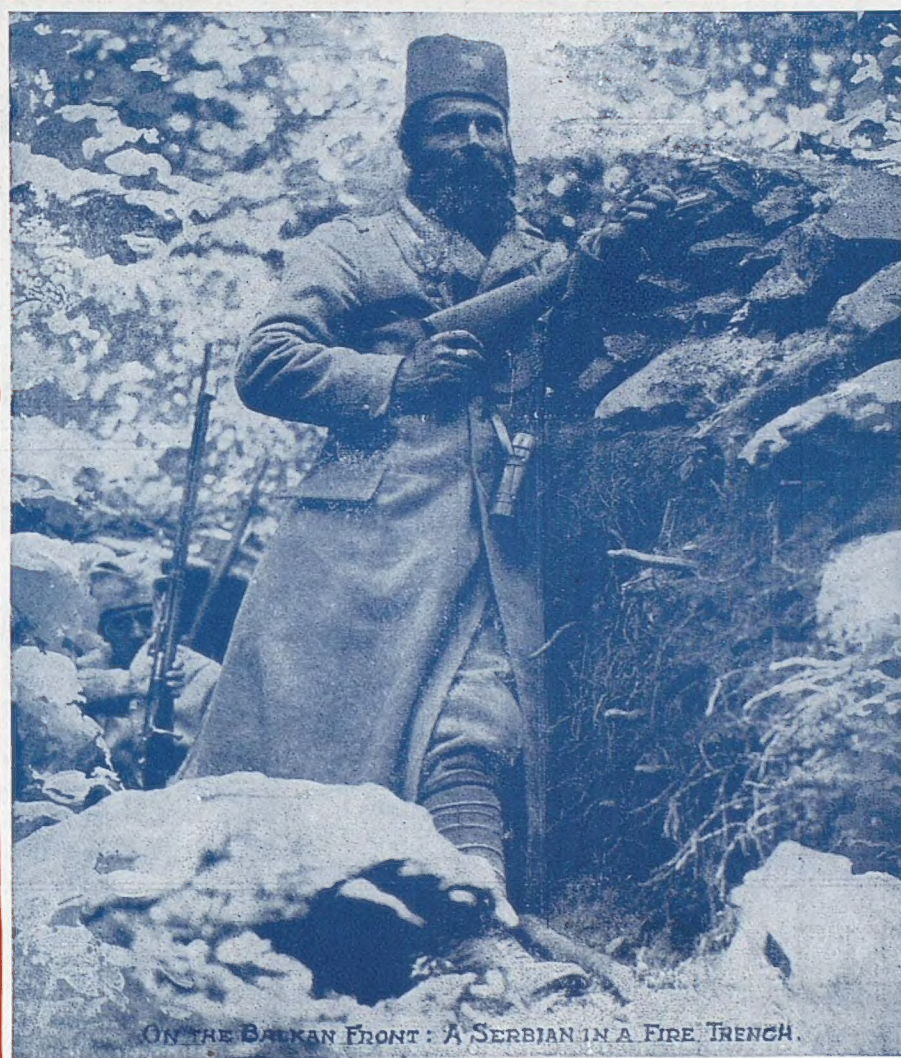
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THE REVIVAL OF THE CHANNEL
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AIR-RAID.

THE MOUNTAIN WARFARE OF ITALY.

A BRITISH KITE-BALLOON.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM AN ASCENDING
KITE-BALLOON.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.
TRENCHES FROM A KITE-BALLOON.

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WITH THE BRITISH ON THE BALKAN
FRONT.

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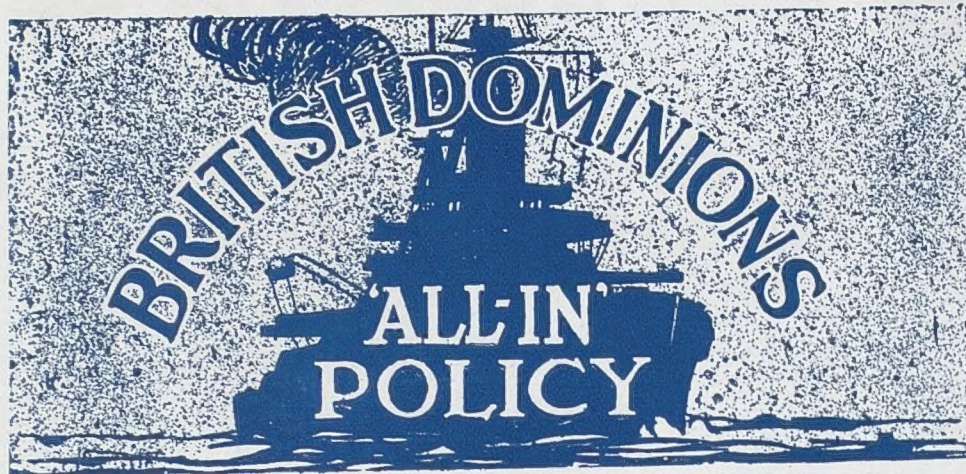
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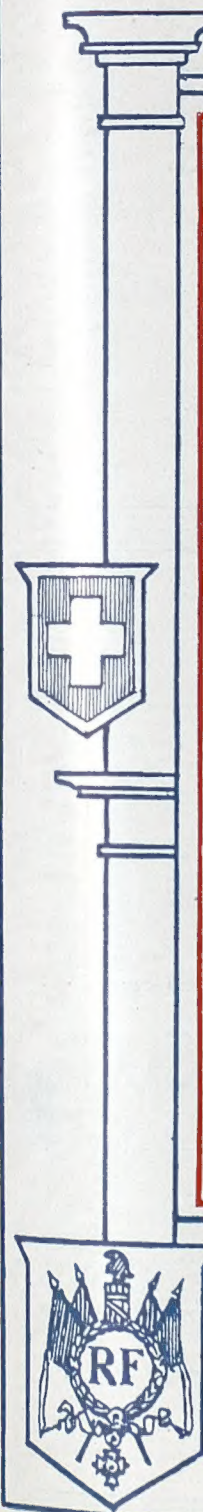
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The Illustrated War News



IN LONGUEVAL: ON THE LOOK OUT IN A RUINED VILLAGE DURING THE BRITISH ADVANCE.
Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE fall of Constanza, the capture of the Danube-Black Sea railway route, the occupation of the important Tchernavoda bridge-head by the enemy, and his pressure upward towards the Russian border, has certainly been the disagreeable phase of the latter European fighting, as, also, it appears to have been the most generally unexpected. Towards the end of last week there was every indication that the conditions of defence in Roumania had taken a turn for the better. Falkenhayn was making little or no progress in the passes; and Mackensen, whose first offensive had obviously run down from lack of reserves, was considered to be doing no more than holding his own with weak effectives.

It is, however, just as obvious now that he must have received a fairly powerful replenishment, probably from Turkey; since both the Bulgars and the Austro-Germans have enough on their hands to prevent the diversion of great numbers; and that because of these numbers he was able to make a most effective attack. There is a possible chance, too, that Falkenhayn's assault from Transylvania has not weakened the Dobrudja front, but attracted reinforcements that might have been drafted in that direction, and that the Dobrudja

line was not strong enough to meet abnormal assault. Whatever the cause of the weakness, Mackensen was able to go ahead very quickly, force back, first, the Russo-Roumanian left on the Black Sea, press hard on the centre until he

had got across the railway to the west of Constanza, and bring about the evacuation of that important town. The pursuit was driven very swiftly to the Lake Tasavlu area; and the overlapping of the Allied centre by the advance on to Caramurat decided the defence on the weakness of its position, and the relinquishment of the Tchernavoda followed naturally. In this sweep Mackensen has forced practically the whole of the Dobrudja province—not with any great booty, it is true—has deprived Roumania of her chief and most valuable port, has cut her off from her main avenue to supply by the sea, and has threatened to outflank not only Roumania, but also the Russian left. At the same time, Falkenhayn has exerted a new effort, and if he has failed to make any great impression on most of the passes, particularly those giving entry into Moldavia, he has been able to gain ground both at the Predeal and Vurkan Passes, and has encroached slowly

but steadily in the Kucar area. It will be seen, then, that though he has yet to prove his ability to force his way between Roumania and Russia, and, by connecting up with the advancing Mackensen, press a line against the Russian left at a delicate point, he shows signs of being alive to the fact that he can do

much by driving across Roumania to the Danube, and thus help his brother General to overcome the river stretches that are both Mackensen's barriers against adequate invasion and the weakness overhanging his left flank.



WITH A KRUPP STEEL FRONTAL PIECE: THE NEW STEEL HELMET FOR GERMAN SNIPERS.

The photograph shows a German helmet captured by a Canadian officer. The frontal piece is of Krupp steel a quarter of an inch thick, and is only put on the helmet when the man wearing it is engaged in sniping, and so, of course, has his head exposed to some extent.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A SHELL-HOLE USED AS A GUN-POSITION OF AN ADVANCED BATTERY.

Official Photograph.

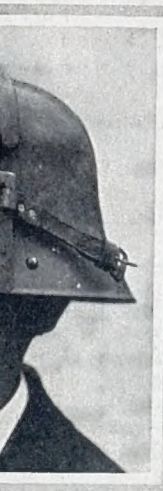
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TAL PIECE: THE GERMAN SNIPERS.

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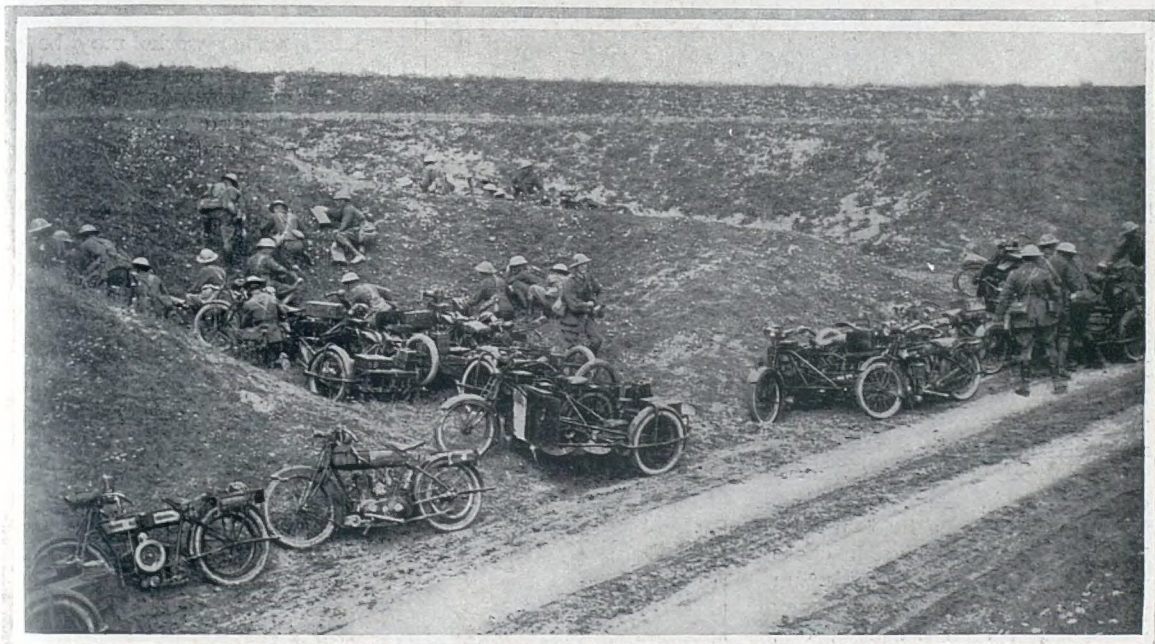
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This, of course, is but a suggestion of what may be the German intention. It is certain that the German commanders' plan is to exert reciprocal pressure on the ring of Roumania (as the Allies are exerting reciprocal pressure on the ring of the Central Powers), and that they hope to link up when the victory of that pressure has been fulfilled. This is certain, not only because their end is victory over Roumania and dominion over Roumania's capacity to supply foodstuffs, but because such a movement will give them positions against the Russian enemy that might force that enemy to alter dispositions along a great part of his line. There is also the tactical point of Mackensen's position in the Dobrudja to consider. His action there is an anomaly unless he receives help from the Bucharest side of the Danube. It is quite possible that he may be able to force his

A conquered Roumania would be a fact of vital depression. Not only would our new Ally suffer, but such a victory would be both of great political and strategic value to the Central Powers. They would dispose themselves in new and enormously powerful positions, they would menace the fronts of Russia, they would make our task in the Balkans immensely difficult, and they would be able to revictual themselves for perhaps another year's campaign. It is obvious that these dangers are fully seen. Russia, palpably, is making a great effort for the safety of her neighbouring Ally and herself.

The strong hand shown in Greece by the Allies, the new energy shown by the Italians in Epirus, where fresh troops have been landed, fresh advances made, and the ground so cleared that the Italian right wing now links up with the



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: MOTOR MACHINE-GUNS TAKING COVER IN A SUNKEN ROAD.

Official Photograph.

way to the loop of the river between Galatz and the Black Sea, but his occupancy would not have very great meaning unless he could force the formidable barrier of the stream, a thing he has not shown any desire to do up to this. In fact, unless Falkenhayn can get through, conditions appear against him; and, indeed, the Roumanian Staff plans seemed to have been drawn up on the theory that the Dobrudja, as a sphere of action, was negligible. There has been a tendency to consider the Danube the natural line of defence, and to focus the major attention on the Transylvanian stretches of frontier. Indeed, if the western attack can be held, the loss of the Dobrudja, its fine port, and its communications, though grave enough, should not, on the face of things, be overwhelmingly embarrassing.

The fact remains, however, that the security of Roumania is an item of paramount importance.

Allied left wing below Monastir—these things and the sturdy efforts put out by the Serbians in the Tchernabend south of Monastir, and by the French, Russians, and British on their fronts here in Macedonia—all seem to show that the Balkan Allies are anxious to co-operate in distracting and weakening the enemy's power in the peninsula. The weather is not too kindly (it may handicap the Austro-German intentions in the Balkans also), but when the conditions are with us it would seem likely that we have decided to act with power in this theatre, and that perhaps the German game will not go entirely their way in the future.

It is not unlikely, either, that an effort for Roumania is being made on the Western Front. Quite the most brilliant episode of the week has been the striking French advance at Verdun. Magnificent advances are not war unless they

have some definite object, and the real and definite object we can perceive in the Verdun victory is the stern lesson taught to Germany that to weaken her fronts for campaigns elsewhere is a most dangerous thing. It is probably true that the Germans felt safe in thinning their Verdun lines that both the Somme and the Roumanian armies



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: COLLECTING FIREWOOD
IN A RUINED VILLAGE.—[Official Photograph.]

might benefit. It is not likely that they will feel so safe at any point of their line after this French stroke. With the initiative wholly in Allied hands in the West, we can strike anywhere and at the time we will, and Germany has no right to anticipate lethargy. In the tactical sense the success has been truly admirable. With other fronts held up by bad weather, the French chose the higher, drier soil of Verdun with their usual sureness. They manipulated their surprise, too, with terrible ability. The result, from the German point of view, must be calamitous, since in one day our Ally recaptured all the ground the enemy had spent five months' fighting and lives by the hundred thousand to gain. It will be remembered that the first German attack on Feb. 20 brought them in a few days to the first line of real resistance about the fort and village of Douaumont. It was in the desperate battling that carried their front from here to Fleury they suffered most savagely.

Since the Verdun battle waned in July—the time of the Somme offensive—the French have been steadily fighting for positions in the area of Fleury, and it was from Fleury that this week's attack was launched and took in its stride all the debatable ground up to and

beyond Haudromont Quarry, Douaumont battery itself, and to the fort of Vaux. The cost of the effort was small, for the asset of surprise was utilised in full. It is possible that, with a line lightly held, the Germans did not suffer immeasurably, but the disturbing effect of the stroke must react unpleasantly along the line.

And one wonders what will happen to the Crown Prince's oak leaves.

Although the rain necessarily has forbidden major endeavours, yet the Somme front has seen some hard and interesting fighting. The two general tendencies have been, first to work the Germans out of their strong flanking positions about Grandcourt and Pys, so that the domination of the Ancre valley works may be attained; and again to press the Germans towards the lower levels beyond Gueudecourt, Le Transloy, and Sailly - Saillisel. The general fighting of the week has developed in these directions, and, in spite of vigorous German counter-efforts and the rain, it has usually

forced its way forward. The Le Transloy zone appears to offer great advantages. It gives a good line of ground that would carry us across the flank of Bapaume, and give us control of the Bapaume-Roisel railway, and possibly the



WITH THE WELSH GUARDS AT THE FRONT: IN A RESERVE TRENCH
AT GUILLEMONT.—[Official Photograph.]

Bapaume-Cambrai line behind the town, into the bargain.

So much, however, now depends on the weather, and our ability to rise superior to it. This, of course, is one of the inevitable uncertainties of war waged at this season of the year.

LONDON: OCT. 30, 1916.



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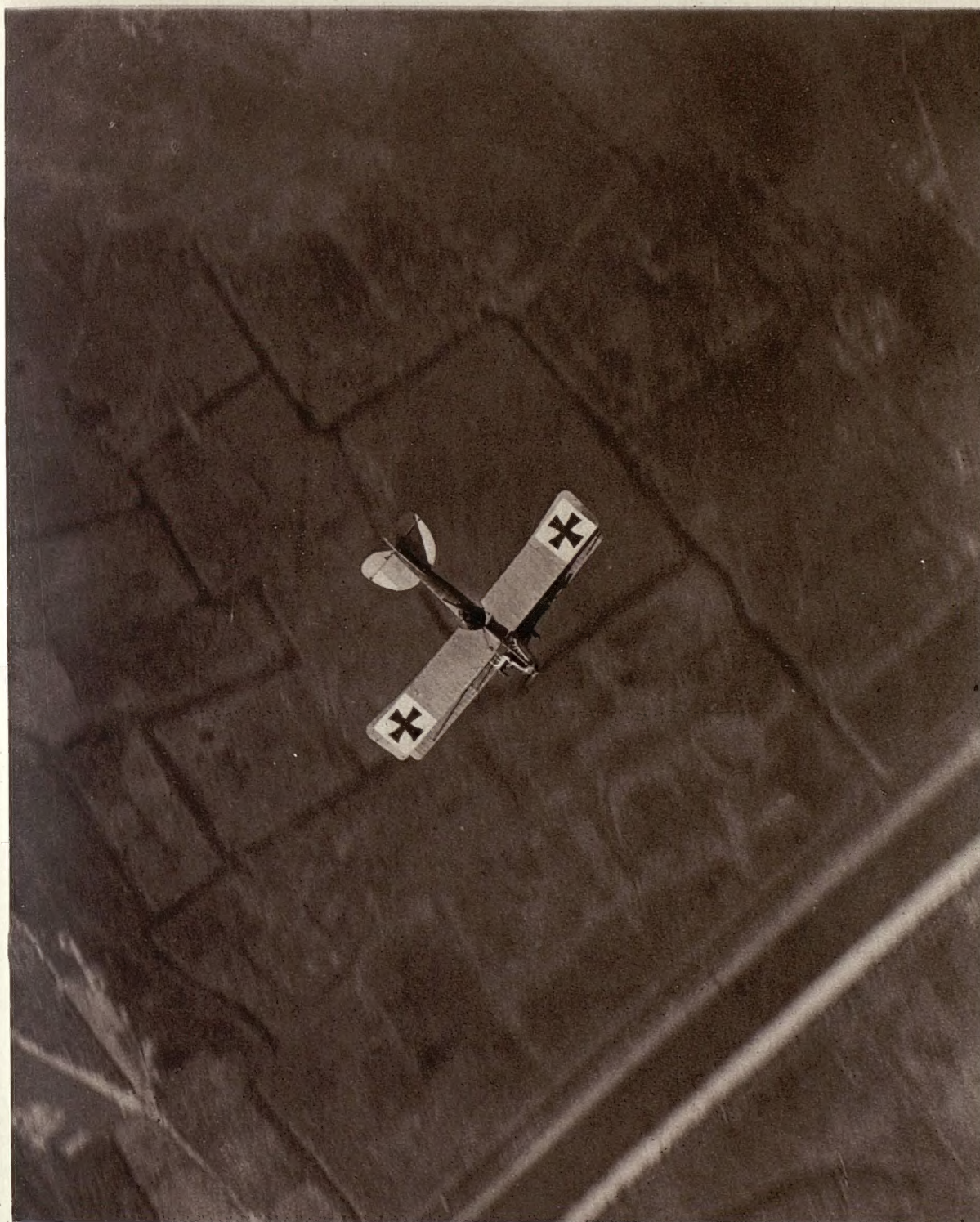


GUARDS AT THE FRONT: IN A RESERVE TRENCH
GUILLEMONT.—[Official Photograph.]

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LONDON: OCT. 30, 1916.

An Enemy Aeroplane "Snapped" in Mid-Air.

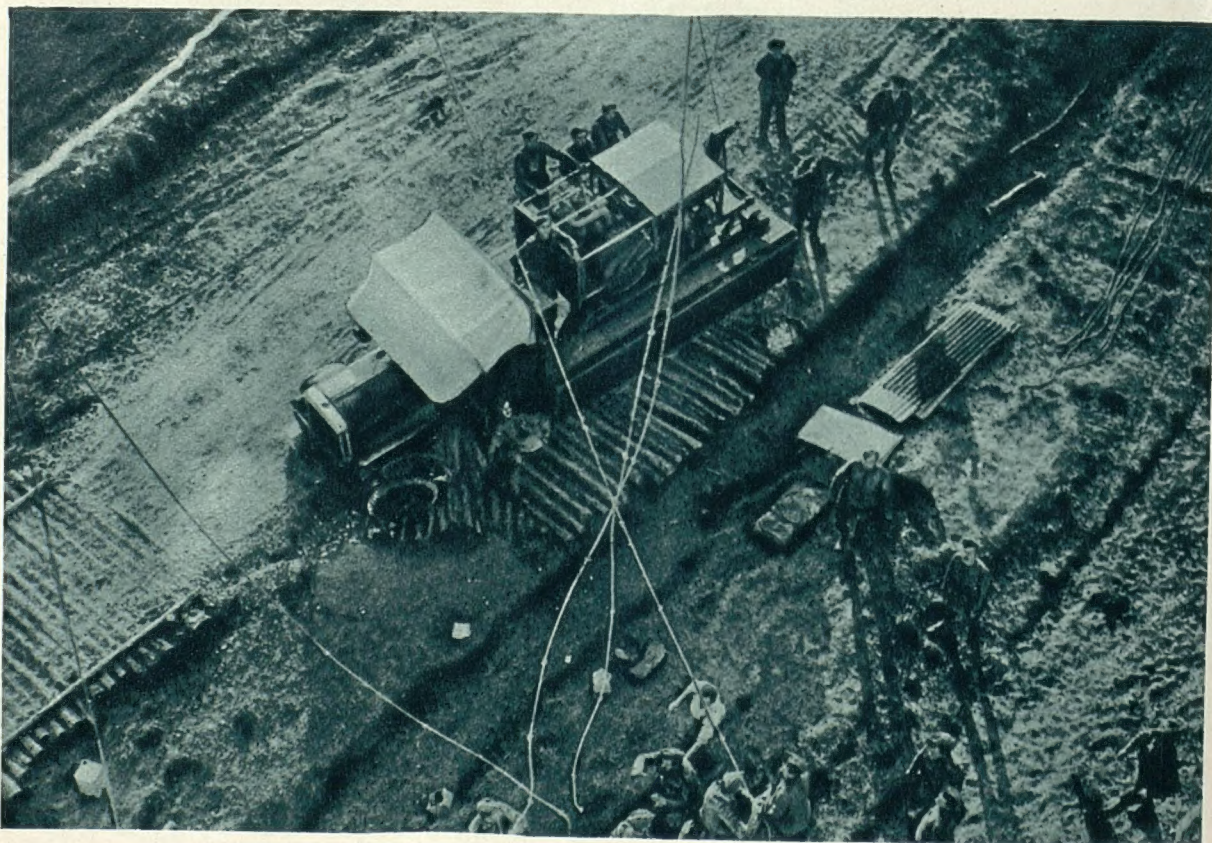
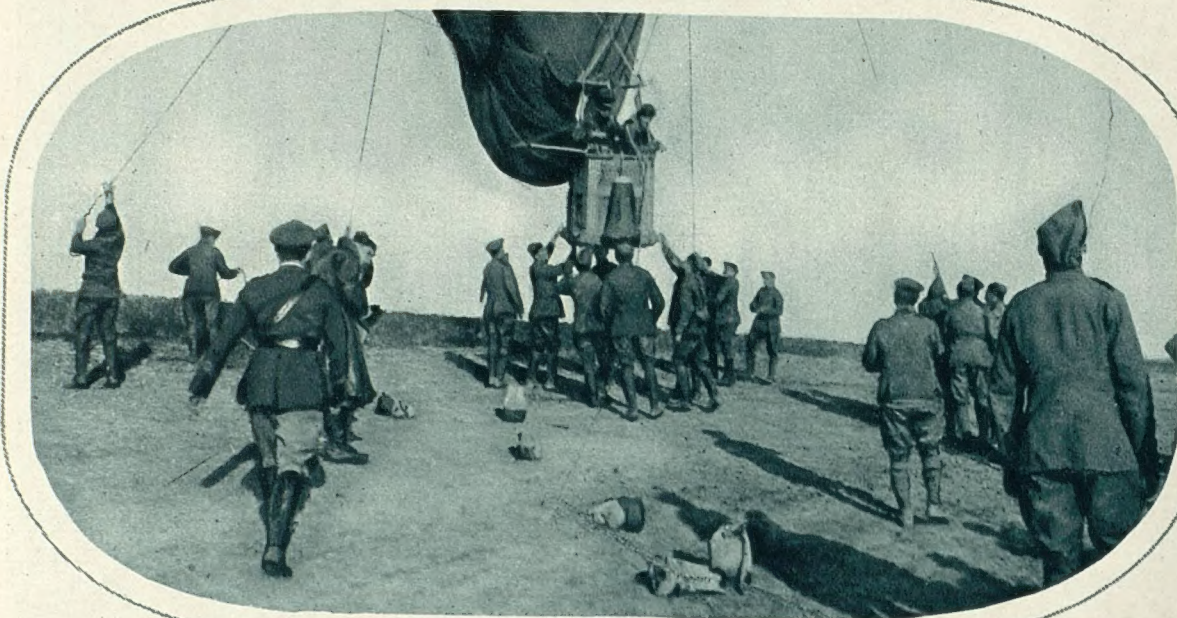


PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BELGIAN MACHINE AT ONLY FIFTY YARDS: A GERMAN AVIATIK.

This remarkable photograph of a German aeroplane in mid-air was taken recently on the Yser front by the observer of a Belgian machine flying near it at a distance of only about fifty yards. To approach, with a camera, an armed enemy in such circumstances was in itself a feat of daring. The German machine is an Aviatik. The engine in front and the observer with his machine-

gun at the back can be distinguished in the photograph. On the ground below may be seen, slanting across a corner of the picture, the canal that connects Nieuport and Ostend. The Belgian airmen have done splendid work in photographing German positions, and, in addition to that valuable work, have also brought down many enemy machines.—[Aerial Photographic Section of the Belgian Army.]

Behind the Canadian Lines on the Western front.



A. KITE-BALLOON DESCENDING : STEADIED FOR LANDING—A WINDING-IN WINDLASS CAR FROM ALOFT.

A kite-balloon being technically a "captive" balloon, tethered by its mooring cable to the ground, it needs only to be hauled down mechanically by winding in the mooring-cable until the hold-fast guy-ropes hanging along its sides are within grasp of the air-service staff below. They complete the lowering process and bring the big gas-bag "gingerly" to rest on the ground, and anchor it there

by means of sand-bag weights, for deflation or, weather permitting, until wanted for another ascent before long. In the upper illustration a kite-balloon is about to land. The second illustration is a surface-photograph from an observer's car in descending. It shows an R.F.C. motor-wagon with engine-worked windlass winding in the mooring-cable.—[Canadian War Records; Official Photos.]



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Behind the Canadian Lines on the Western front.



"REPAIRS WHILE YOU WAIT": DOCTORING A SLIGHT DEFECT IN A KITE-BALLOON, BETWEEN ASCENTS.

Held fast over one place by its mooring-cable as a kite-balloon necessarily is, should a strong wind get up while it is aloft, or sudden gusts strike the envelope, any weak spot in the texture of the envelope fabric is liable to "give," or at least be further weakened by the strain and stress set up. Weak spots, however, are very rare indeed. If only trivial, the defect usually waits till

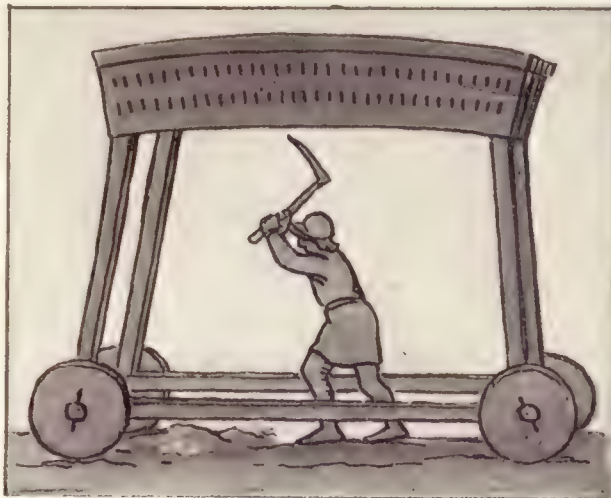
the observer's "watch" aloft is completed. A case of the kind is exemplified in the illustration. A kite-balloon, the envelope of which was slightly damaged on a rough day, is seen having the damage made good by an air-service artificer while waiting to go up on another ascent. Apparently there has been some small leakage of gas.—[Canadian War Records; Official Photograph.]

THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: MILITARY MINING.

MINING operations have been employed in warfare ever since the time when fortifications became so substantial that siege operations were necessary. A mine or gallery is excavated beneath an enemy position, either to provide a passage through which a body of troops may pass within his fortifications and so take him in the rear (Fig. 1), or to demolish a section of his defences so that the position may be stormed through the breach. In order to carry out the last-named purpose, the early miners, having excavated a gallery beneath the wall or tower to be destroyed, replaced the supporting earth with timbers soaked in oil or some other inflammable substance (Fig. 2), and, when everything was prepared, destroyed these timber supports by setting fire to them and so allowed the tower or wall to collapse. A more modern method is to place an explosive charge at the end of the gallery beneath the doomed fortification, and to "tamp" it firmly with earth rammed into the gallery behind it, so that the line of least resistance is upwards, and the explosion consequently takes effect in that direction. The use of mines in siege operations is not confined to the besiegers, as it is usual for the defenders to construct counter-mines running out to meet the enemy mines, with the object of destroying them before they approached dangerously near the position they are defending. In order to effect this, the location of the enemy mine having been ascertained by listeners at the end of the defending gallery, a bore-hole is made from that point in the required direction, and the enemy gallery blown in by a small explosive charge rammed into the end of this bore-hole. This contrivance is called a "camouflet." When it is desired to use a heavy charge at the end of a small bore-hole, a small charge of high-explosive

is first exploded there, the effect of this being to form a larger chamber capable of holding the required charge. Two pounds of high-explosive are sufficient to form a chamber to take about 400 lb. of gunpowder. A "camouflet" is used by defenders where possible in preference to a large mine, as it forms no crater on the surface which could be used as cover by an assaulting party.

A counter-mine constructed as a pitfall to compass the destruction of the movable tower commonly used by besiegers in ancient times is shown in Fig. 3; whilst Fig. 4 gives an idea of the effect of its successful employment.



MEDIAEVAL MINING OPERATIONS: A SAPPER AT WORK UNDER A CHAS-CHATEIL, OR "CAT CASTLE."

The *chas-chateil*, according to Meyrick, was a gallery under which the miners worked, tearing up the ground like a cat.

Fig. 5 illustrates the construction of one of the towers of Avignon. The view shows the tower as seen from the interior of the town, to which it is open. The design of the tower is such that a temporary wall closing the entrance to the town could be built from B to C whenever the wall A was in danger of being undermined and destroyed. A large hole, or "machicolation," pierced through the floor of

the upper storey was designed to enable the defenders to harass and destroy a storming party, entering through a breach at A and brought to a stand by the wall B—C, by dropping on their heads melted lead, boiling oil, large stones, and other effective missiles. In the days of the Romans, the sappers undermining a wall were protected from missiles thrown from the wall-top by a movable wooden shed called "musculus." At the siege of Pien King in the year 1232, the Mongols used a passage covered with ox-hides to enable them to approach the walls, in the foot of which they excavated holes where they could take shelter from attack by the men on the top of the fortifications.

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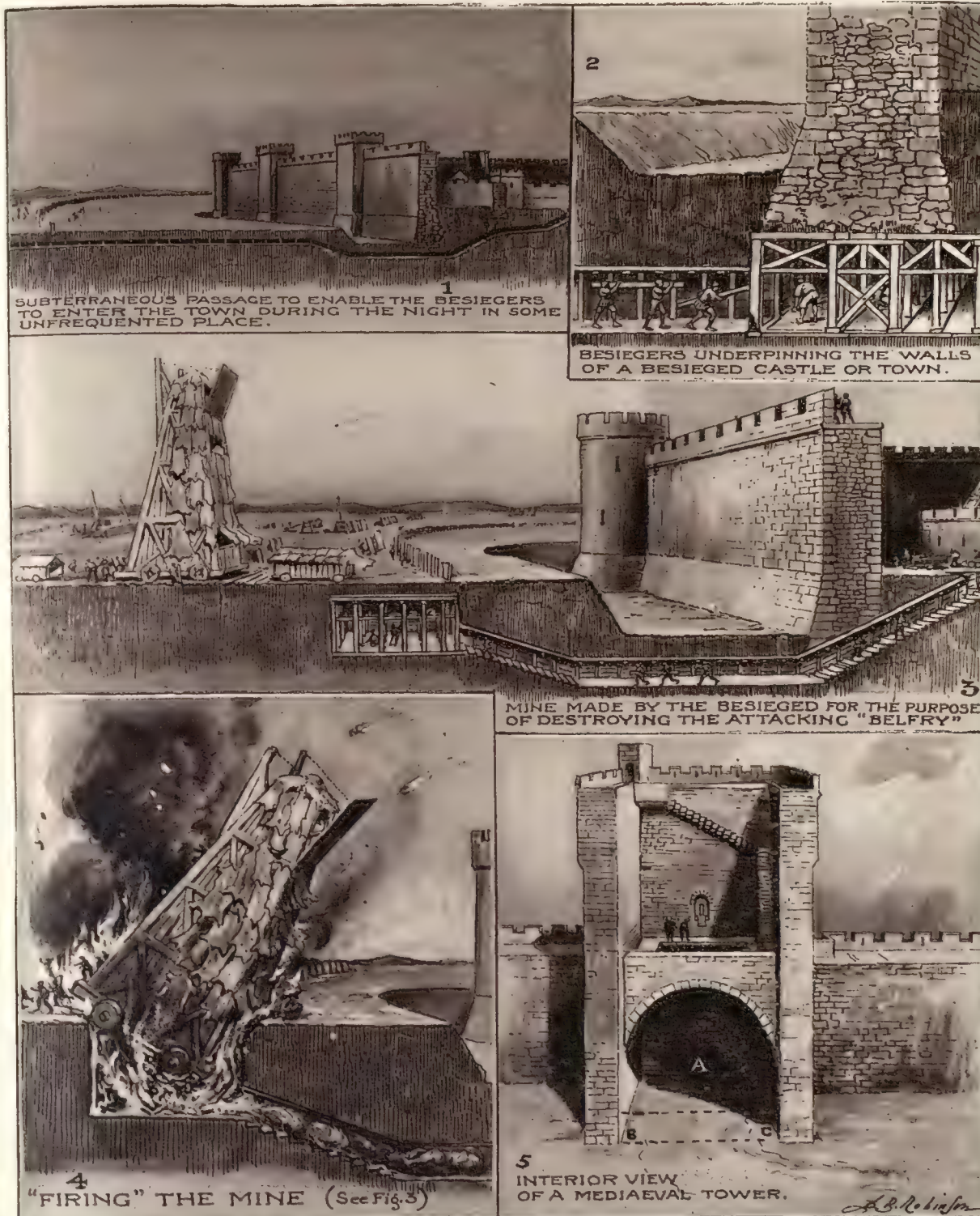
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The Beginnings of War Machines: Military Mining.



MEDIAEVAL MINES AND COUNTERMINES: A STAGE IN THE EVOLUTION OF UNDERGROUND WARFARE.

(Continued.)

Some of the mediaeval castle walls were designed to resist mining attack, or, rather, to localise damage from it, in that the wall itself consisted of a number of arches filled in with independent masonry, the fall of any unit of which did not affect the wall as a whole. Unless the mine ran beneath one of the columns supporting the arches, the damage caused by it was, therefore, very

local. The position of the columns could not be seen from outside, as the outer surface of the wall was masked by plain masonry. This system of masking the non-continuity of the arches was ingenious, and, which was more to the purpose, effective. The system of wall construction was fully described and illustrated under "Military Obstacles" in our last week's edition.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]

What Rain Means on the Western Front!



STRANDED IN A SEA OF MUD: AMBULANCES IMPEDED IN THEIR PROGRESS TO AID THE WOUNDED.

Not the least of the difficulties of the fighting on the Western Front is the plague of mud which follows a course of heavy rains. The ground becomes a swamp, and both the fighting and the beneficent work of the R.A.M.C. are gravely impeded. Our photographs show this very clearly. In the first are seen a team of horses struggling along through mud which comes nearly half-way up the

wheels, and the second shows even greater hindrance. An ambulance which has stuck in a great hole almost like the crater caused by the falling of a shell, has turned over, and necessitated being dug out. The two pictures supply a very realistic proof of one of the many difficulties and hindrances with which our troops in the West have to contend.—[British Official Photographs.]



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The huge size realised from with six shells engine. In are seen in this photograph

Under the Maple Leaf: Big Shells and H. H. Guns.



WITH THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: MONSTER SHELLS; AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION.

The huge size and weight of the shells for heavy guns can be realised from the upper photograph, which shows two lorries, loaded with six shells each, going up to the front in tow of a traction engine. In the lower photograph two Canadian anti-aircraft guns are seen in action. There is a wonderful sense of movement in this photograph, where the men are seen hurrying round intent on

their various tasks. The Canadian gunners have done good work on the Somme. An official communiqué describing the victory near Mouquet Farm said: "Our massed artillery burst into a frenzy of activity. . . . Our battalions began their attack. Before them the artillery barrage advanced stage by stage with a remarkable precision."—[Official Photographs; Canadian War Records.]

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The Somme front: Regained Territory and Prisoners.



PROOFS OF VICTORY: GROUND WON BACK WITH BOMB AND BAYONET—CAPTIVES FROM COMBLES.

In the upper illustration we see a strip of reconquered France in the Somme district. The locality was, until quite recently, held by the enemy as an extremely strongly fortified sector of their line. Its appearance on being retaken by infantry attack after bombardment is shown above. It presents a typical after-battle scene of wholesale devastation. The lower illustration shows a

column of German prisoners taken in the action of September 25 on the outskirts of Combles, being marched to a detention-enclosure close behind the front under mounted escort. Two German officers are seen in advance (one bareheaded) following the French leader of the column. Two trench-helmeted Germans head the rank and file a few paces behind. — [French War Office Photographs.]



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Working for their fellow-Wounded: In Eaton Square.



IN THE COUNTESS OF DUNDONALD'S HOSPITAL: MAKING CIGARETTES FOR WOUNDED COMRADES.

Our photographs of wounded soldiers, taken in the Countess of Dundonald's Hospital in Eaton Square, illustrate not only a pleasant occupation for the men themselves, some of them still unable to leave their beds, but also the admirable spirit of *camaraderie* which is characteristic of our troops from all quarters of the Empire who have fought side by side. It also gives a particularly in-

teresting glimpse of the exquisite cleanliness and the thoughtful care with which our wounded soldiers are housed and tended, for this hospital is one of many places where equally satisfactory conditions obtain. The all-pervading air of cheeriness of the men who are making cigarettes for those not so well provided for as themselves is a most convincing proof of their own content.—[Photos. by C.N.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XXI.—THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

THE BENDING LINE AT THE ALMA.

DURING the advance from the Great Redoubt at the Alma the Grenadier Guards performed a feat which was a revelation in field movements, never surpassed perhaps, and certainly not paralleled until Macdonald and Hunter made their wonderful four changes of front at the Battle of Omdurman. The Guards' feat at the Alma was a triumph of attack in line against an enemy massed in dense columns, and to the onlooker it seemed at first that the slender formation was doomed to be overwhelmed. For a time, indeed, even experienced leaders thought that the doom not only of the Grenadiers, but of the Coldstreamers as well, was sealed; and one went so far as to exclaim, "The Brigade of Guards will be destroyed; ought it not to fall back?" But the cry was heard with indignation by another commander, a man tried by long warfare and full of confidence in the fighting qualities of the British

they should now turn their backs upon the enemy." The words may be said to have won the fight of the Alma. Sir Colin had business elsewhere, and immediately rode off to attend to it; but he had put resolve into the heart of his doubting colleague.

The threat to the Grenadiers was certainly terrible—enough almost to justify the misgiving. Their main front and left was opposed to the Kazan battalions, a force in itself apparently more than sufficient to annihilate the flower of the British infantry. To engage these battalions, advancing in column, was task enough; when, to add to the difficulty of the situation, there appeared on the Grenadiers' extreme left the serried ranks of the Vladimir battalion, so disposed as already to overhang that flank. Seeing this, Colonel Hood

devised a movement as vital to ultimate success as were the burning words spoken so lately by Colin Campbell. He ordered the left subdivision of the



THRIFT AND INGENUITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A LIGHT-RAILWAY ENGINE CONSTRUCTED OF SALVED PARTS OF A DISABLED MOTOR-CAR.

The nationality of the mechanician responsible for the locomotive is suggested by the badge and inscription on the engine.—[Official Photograph.]



"RAIL-HEAD" AT THE FRONT CONTINUALLY SHIFTS FORWARD: A LIGHT FIELD-RAILWAY TROLLEY-TRAIN CARRYING RAILS FOR LAYING AS OUR TROOPS GAIN FRESH GROUND.

Official Photograph.

soldier. "It is better, Sir," rejoined Sir Colin Campbell, "that every man of Her Majesty's Guards should lie dead upon the field than that

left company to wheel back in such a way as to form an obtuse angle with the rest of the battalion. The Guards now had two fronts: one long, still

[Continued overleaf.]



At

A SIX-HORSE

The Roumanian regular divisions of several regiments from the colour of the and "the Blue Hussars" of the Army, the pride of each year's conscription

At the Roumanian front: A Cavalry Maxim Section.



A SIX-HORSED MAXIM OF THE CRACK "RED HUSSARS": TAKING A STEEP EMBANKMENT.

The Roumanian regular cavalry is normally organised in two divisions of several regiments each. These are popularly known, from the colour of their tunics, as the "Red Hussars" (Roshiori) and "the Blue Hussars" (Calarashi). The "Reds" are the élite of the Army, the pride of the nation. The men are the pick of each year's conscription levy, and the officers are selected from the

highest families of the land. For the war the red tunics have been exchanged for the field-service wear of "mignonette grey," the campaigning colour of King Ferdinand's troops. Part of a regimental machine-gun section is shown in battlefield turn-out. Each Maxim has to keep up with the corps when galloping across country.—[Photo. by Central Press.]

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facing the Kazan regiments; one very short—but forty men in line two deep—opposing the mighty weight of the Vladimir column. Yet the enemy well knew the meaning of that slender opposition, and counted it neither little nor contemptible. Kinglake finely compares Hood's bending of his



THE MOTOR-CYCLE IN THE EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN: A DESPATCH-RIDER ON THE RHODESIAN BORDER, NEAR ABERCORN, STARTING FOR A 100-MILE RIDE OVER THE "VELDT."

line to the bending of a fine, slender, English blade, "handled with the gentleness and grace of the skilled swordsman when, smiling all the while, he parries an angry thrust." The Vladimir column at once halted, and the Grenadiers, keeping unbroken order, poured a terrible fire into the close masses of the enemy. Two battalions, the Grenadiers and, further to the left, the Coldstreamers, were now engaged with no less than six battalions of Russians, who, being in mass, suffered heavily from the fusillade of the extended line. Soon their losses amounted to havoc, but still the Russians stood and still the Grenadiers stood, never slackening their fire for an instant. That little bend, that tiny front of twenty men, was doing decisive work, for its fire tore out the very heart of the Vladimir corps. Yet still the Russian leaders did not lose confidence in the weight of numbers. It seemed as if in the end mass must tell.

But worse was in store for the enemy. Once more Hood altered his formation, this time partially wheeling the longer portion of his bent line towards the left, so as further to increase the obtuseness of the angle—or, in other words, some-

what to straighten his front. Hitherto the longer limb had been engaged with the Kazan battalions, now sadly shortened, yet not to his knowledge so shortened as to be negligible. Not from disdain of the Kazan, but from a conviction that his real foe was the Vladimir, he resolved to concentrate his fire on the latter, and made the movement accordingly. The partial wheel of the longer limb of his front gave him command of the Vladimir's left flank, and exposed the weakness of column formation, for Hood had now the longer side of the parallelogram at his mercy. Into that long flank the Grenadiers now began to pour a withering fire, which the gallant Vladimir bore steadily for some minutes.

But in the psychology of battles, and of wars, there comes a moment when one side or the other becomes conscious that it has gained the ascendancy. That is the real moment of victory; the rest is merely the inevitable consequence of assured conviction, which cannot be destroyed by material forces. From the ranks of the Grenadiers, somewhere on the left, there burst a mighty cheer; it was caught up by the centre; it rolled down the whole line. The intuition of battle had told them, even before they could see it through the rifts in the smoke-clouds, that the Vladimir column was punished beyond endurance. The Russian masses bulged and heaved.

Then Hood's order rang out: "The line will advance by the centre. The men may advance firing."

That onset was too terrible to be awaited. The devoted Vladimir column hung loose, gave



HOW THE HEALTH OF THE FRENCH SOLDIER IS SEEN TO IN THE FIELD: A TRAVELLING ARMY-DENTIST'S VAN, WITH A PATIENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dentists engaged by the French Government visit the lines on the Western Front in motor-vans specially fitted with complete dental-surgery equipments.—[French War Office Photograph.]

ground, melted into confusion. Of the left Kazan battalion the Grenadiers took no further thought, and swept on, in a manner which a French officer could only describe as *trop majestueux*, to victory.



MR. BALFOUR

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Nov. 1, 1916

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The first Lord of the Admiralty on the Western front.



MR. BALFOUR VISITS A CAPTURED VILLAGE: SEEING THINGS FOR HIMSELF; A PRECAUTION.

Mr. Balfour recently visited the Western Front, where he was much interested in many features of the campaign. Debonair and courteous as though he were playing the host at Whittingham instead of being an honoured visitor in the war area, he is seen in our first photograph in a captured village on the Western Front, listening to an officer who is describing details to him, the

big coil of barbed wire at his feet telling its own tale. In the second photograph the great statesman is good-humouredly submitting to have his ears stopped with wool before seeing a big gun fired, thus cultivating a diplomatic deafness—a process occasionally not without its value even within the precincts of the House.
—[British Official Photographs from the Western Front.]

Subterranean Architecture at the front.



DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE EVOLVED BY WAR! AN UNDERGROUND BEDROOM AND A DUG-OUT.

In the case of the upper illustration, history (in the form of the photographer's note) does not relate whether the dug-out bedroom is of German construction or not, but the lower subject is described as "once a German dug-out; now ours." A recently published "authoritative" description of German trench-shelters on the Western Front said: "All these staircases, passages, and rooms

are, in the best specimens, completely lined with wood. . . . Many of the captured dug-outs were lighted by electricity. In the officers' quarters there have been found full-length mirrors, comfortable bedsteads, cushioned arm-chairs, and some pictures." It is probable that the occupant lived there with his wife and child.—[Official Photographs.]

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A Hill at the front Named after the King.



A MEMENTO OF THE KING'S VISIT TO THE FRONT: A HILL NAMED AFTER HIS MAJESTY.

The King's last visit to the Front possesses, besides its permanent historic interest, a topical interest of the moment in connection with the official films illustrating it, which were recently produced at the picture theatres. Several times during his tour of the British lines, his Majesty surveyed the battlefields from various eminences. Of one such occasion a "Times" correspondent said:

"He proceeded to a certain piece of high ground, which has been periodically shelled during the last year and a half. Standing there, with the shell marks around, the King had spread before him a magnificent view of the front. . . . There is, perhaps, no other place on all the Western Front where ground which has seen so much fighting . . . is under view at once."—[Official Photograph.]



On the British front in the West: A Big Gun Photog



ONE OF OUR "MAKERS OF VICTORY" IN ACTION PREPARING THE WAY FOR ANOTHER INFANTRY ADVANCE: BOMB

One of our big British guns is seen here while engaged in shelling a German fortified position miles in advance. It is sending its giant projectiles high over the heads of our infantry—who are lying in wait some way ahead in their fire-trenches until the enemy's lines have been flattened out and bombarded to ruin and the guns cease firing. A kite-balloon (out of the picture, of

course) is probably "spotting" the gun, who would ordinarily be in the camera-shutter snapped, a

West: A Big Gun Photographed Immediately on firing.



WAY FOR ANOTHER INFANTRY ADVANCE: BOMBARDING AT NEARLY EXTREME RANGE WITH HEAVY-CALIBRE SHELL.

in advance. It is sending their fire-trenches until the n (out of the picture, of course) is probably "spotting" for the gunners, transmitting its reports by telephone or wireless to the officer in charge of the gun, who would ordinarily have his post some yards in rear of the firing-point. The gun went off only an instant before the camera-shutter snapped, as the dense pall of smoke spread out above the muzzle indicates.—[Official Photograph.]

On the British front during Recent fighting in the West.



BATTLE-ZONE NOTES: "COACHING" MEN BEFORE AN ATTACK—A "TRENCH SHOP."

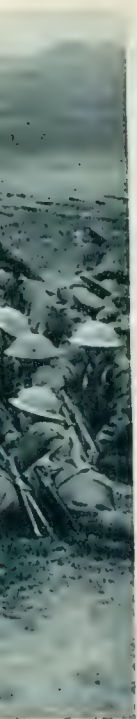
One of the secrets of the unbroken success which has attended the debut of our "New Army" on the battlefield during the Western Front operations of the past four months is suggested in the upper of these illustrations. A young officer is seen giving his command their final instructions as to an attack they are to carry out very shortly. The latent capacity for leadership of most

of the young officers of the "Kitcheners" has been repeatedly drawn attention to by correspondents. The lower illustration shows a Y.M.C.A. "Trench Shop." Its establishment incidentally instances one of the many beneficent and practical departures on which the activities of the Y.M.C.A. are centred on behalf of our soldiers.—[Canadian War Records; Official Photographs.]

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On the Egyptian frontier: A Camel Ambulance.



ACTING AS A HOSPITAL SHIP OF THE DESERT: A CAMEL ON SERVICE WITH THE R.A.M.C.

In addition to the multifarious military uses to which the camel has been put in the Egyptian frontier desert campaigns on both fronts, as a mount for reconnoitring and fighting detachments, in the commissariat and transport service, and so on, it has done considerable work for the R.A.M.C. A camel while employed on ambulance service is shown in the above illustration, with its special

equipment, carrying a sick or wounded soldier across the desert to a Red Cross station miles in the rear. The Soudanese camel, which provides a large proportion of the "camelry" for the Egyptian frontier operations, can cover, as a rule, from sixteen to twenty-five miles a day, according to the nature of the going, travelling at a walking rate of about four miles an hour.

The "Ship of the Desert" as "War-Ship."



MILITARY USES OF THE CAMEL IN EGYPT: PACK ANIMALS AND A TEAM IN HARNESS.

The camel is a very useful animal for transport purposes in his native regions, having great powers of endurance and frugal tastes. He has his little weaknesses, as immortalised by Kipling—"O the oont, O the oont, O the commissariat oont, With 'is silly neck a bobbin' like a basket-full o' snakes; We packs 'im like an idol, an' you ought to 'ear 'im grunt, An' when we gets im

loaded up 'is blessed girth-rope breaks." The harnessing of camels to a wagon, as seen in the lower photograph, is something of a novelty. In the upper illustration may be noted a small wire enclosure for prisoners. The camel, of course, is also employed for actual fighting, in the Camel Corps, which recently carried out a successful raid in Western Egypt.



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Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Egypt.



CONVALESCING IN CAIRO: AN OPEN-AIR CONSUMPTIVE-WARD; AND A CAMEL RIDE TO THE PYRAMIDS.

Egypt at this season of the year provides pleasant conditions under which the sick or wounded soldier may recover health and strength. The upper photograph on this page illustrates the open-air treatment for consumptive patients that is in use at a military hospital in Cairo. The beds are placed in a small ward constructed of grass matting on a roof, and open to the air on one

side. In the lower photograph are seen some wounded soldiers leaving hospital for an afternoon's trip to the Pyramids, as guests of the Convalescent Outings Society of Cairo. Some of the men are having the novel experience of a camel ride from the tram terminus, and are evidently enjoying it thoroughly. Others, who are stronger, are able to walk.—[Photos. by Topical.]

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FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XII.—HEROISM WITHIN REASON.

THEY sent back word from the face of the gallery, and the Engineer Lieutenant came along. The two half-naked sappers were resting, pick in hand, by the hole that had suddenly shown in the face on which they had been working. They said the Sergeant had gone through into the German gallery to explore. Both men, as miners, said emphatically that the German gallery was an old one—disused. The Sergeant came back presently, and said the same. He also said—

"Bit of luck, Sir. This has been an old gallery, I sh'd say. It goes on—fifty feet of it. There's a bit where it's been blown in, but we can squeeze over th' top o' that. Then there's about another thirty or forty feet. And a main gallery's at the end. And the Germans are working in that."

"Ah!" said the Lieutenant. "Could we—"

"We could do it nice and comfortable. Face is 'parently a fair way to the right. Only truckmen pass the head of this dead gallery—at intervals. With picks and baynits and trench-knives we'd do it nice an' quiet. We'd wipe up that party, an' the fellers in the trench up top 'ud never know."

"Half-a-dozen men?"

"Do fine," said the Sergeant. He jerked his head at one of the half-naked men.

When he came back, this fellow had half-a-dozen fully armed privates at his heels. He looked at the Lieutenant. "If I went for'rard,

Sir, I could widen the 'ole at th' top o' that fault the Sergeant spoke of." He said this wistfully. The Lieutenant grinned. In the dim light of the shrouded bulbs the Lieutenant could see that the half-naked man had

possessed himself of a most likely trench-dagger. Not merely did he desire to widen the hole for the passage of his mates—he wished to be first through it. The Lieutenant nodded.

"Very well," he said; and, as the man started forward, "let me go through first." The man did not seem to find the world so happy a place as he first thought.

The half-dozen and more men groped through the hole with infinite care. They moved forward with stealthy silence. Beyond the fault there was an angle in the gallery. Slipping forward, they had just a glimpse of a man and his leather-shod trolley pushing forward up to the face. The glow of the electric light made his figure and his crouched movements curious and monstrous.

"Three men up that end—at least," said the Sergeant, making wise dispositions of men. As a matter of fact, there were five.

A German sergeant was up with the two pick-men at the face; also there was a fellow in a listening gallery. It was this fellow who gave the

alarm. He came out of his gallery just as the British drew level. In fact, in the dim light he took the British Sergeant for

(Continued overleaf)



HONOURED BY FRANCE: THE TWO FRENCH ALGERIAN NATIVE SOLDIERS FIRST TO BE DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

French War Office Photograph.



FRANCE'S FIGHTERS FROM THE FAR EAST: MEN OF AN ANNAMITE BATTALION ON SERVICE ON THE SOMME FRONT.

French War Office Photograph.



THE "EARS"

Many tributes have been paid to the telephone service on the front. It indicates that at Salonika it played a useful part in the front in France, de- "Every officer," he

The Telephone in War: A Salonika "Exchange."



THE "EARS" OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT SALONIKA: A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN A DUG-OUT.

Many tributes have been paid to the efficiency of the British Army's telephone service on the Western Front, and our photograph indicates that at Salonika also the telephone plays an important and useful part in the operations. Lord Northcliffe, after visiting the front in France, described the Army telephonic system as unique. "Every officer," he writes, "or head of department of importance

in the British zone has a telephone at his hand." More recently, the "Morning Post" said on the same subject: "You go into a stable [at G.H.Q.], and see a switchboard which connects every Command along the line in addition to those which go to London or Paris. You can call up the Ypres salient or the Base in less time than it takes to get . . . to Gerrard."—[Official Photograph.]

a German; and he said the British had stopped working in their mine some few minutes, and he needed an officer's attention here. The Sergeant wasted no time in the amenities of conversation. He leapt at the

did so. The Lieutenant fell on the Sergeant, but his men scrambled over him—none too gently—before he could recover. There was a scrimmage in the "T" chamber. The three Germans were all for cold steel at first, pick and bayonet; but as the British closed the German non-commissioned officer saw the hopelessness of the case, swore, and plucked at a grenade in his belt.

He was resolved on the heroic method. He would blow the attackers to blazes with his grenade. Kill himself too. Kill the men with him. Bring down the mine on top of the lot—they would all be engulfed in one magnificent and Homeric stroke. He shouted that the others should give him free space to swing. His hand went down to pull out the safety-catch.

At his shout his two companions gauged the situation at once. They perceived the whole reason and meaning of the German sergeant's heroic resolve.

They sprang on the German sergeant.

They clutched him and threw him down. They bound his arms with their strong arms, and snatched the terrible grenade from his hands. They flung it as far from them as possible,

thanking heaven that the hero had not had time to pull free the safety-catch. They



IN A TRENCH NEAR THIEPVAL AFTER ITS CAPTURE: GERMAN PRISONERS AND A WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER BEING PASSED ALONG.

Official Photograph.

listener as a man urged by a catapult. The listener gasped. The men closed and writhed in a humped and enormous way. They slipped about, as though their footing was insecure on the greasy clay. They heaved. They were down. The listener began a shout, and the shout ended in a nasal scream. The British Sergeant stood up, pulling his dagger free. "Come on, Sir," he yelled. "They'll be lively now."

They ran on. A couple of turns, and they were at the face. The face had already been hollowed into the "T" chamber that takes the charge. There was a fair amount of room. They could see the four remaining men moving alertly, ready to fight. The trolley-man had some sort of hitting weapon in his hand. He was, at that moment, trying to get behind his truck, so that it should form a barrier. The Sergeant got on to him before he succeeded. There was a small struggle, and the Sergeant staggered back. As he staggered, the trolley-man wriggled clear of the truck, struck, swinging upward with his weapon. The Sergeant, without a yelp, came backward in a long, sliding fall against the feet of the Lieutenant. The Lieutenant lunged with his rifle as he felt the body against his feet. The trolley-man clapped hand to neck, tried to rid himself of the bayonet, and died as he



A HOME FROM HOME BEHIND THE LINES: RESIDENTS AT "TREMBLING TERRACE" AT MEAL-TIME.

Official Photograph.

extended the sergeant prone. They sat on him, making sure of his hands with their feet. Then they elevated their arms in ritualistic manner. "Kamerad!" they said in perfect unison.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



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GLAS NEWTON.

Victorious Serbians on Mount Kaymaktchalan.



BEFORE THE ATTACK ON THE SUMMIT OF KAYMAKTCHALAN: SERBIANS IN A FIRST-LINE TRENCH.

Writing from Kaymaktchalan after its capture by the Serbians, Mr. G. Ward Price says: "This lonely, barren peak, from whose 8000 ft. you look down upon both Serbia and Greece as on a plaster contour-map, looks to-day like a museum of battle. It is deserted by all but the dead, and they, almost entirely Bulgarians, lie by scores as they fell. . . . Well may the Serbians, who

know something about fierce fighting, say that the desperate struggles on Kaymaktchalan were the fiercest of the whole war. . . . The feat . . . is beyond realisation until you have seen the ground. Kaymaktchalan is a king among Balkan mountains. . . . It looks far across new Serbia—such a view of mountain and forest and stream as only a painter could record."

Sacred Images and the fortune of War.



IN THE MIDST OF WAR: THE ALBERT MADONNA; AND A STATUE INTACT AT MONTAUBAN.

It has often been remarked, during the war, how many sacred images—statues, wayside Calvaries, and so on—have escaped destruction. The upper photograph shows a famous example—the gilded figure of the Madonna and Child surmounting the tower of Notre Dame Brebières at Albert, repeatedly shelled by the Germans. The statue was displaced by a shell, but was arrested in its fall

in a horizontal position, holding out the infant Christ above the town. So it has remained for two years, and legends already gather about it. A view of the interior of the church appeared in our issue of October 18. In the lower photograph is seen another statue, described as the only thing left intact at Montauban, with a German shell that failed to explode.—[Official Photographs.]



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The french National Loan of Victory.



AN INSPIRING DRAWING BY A FAMOUS FRENCH ARTIST: "L'EMPRUNT DE LA VICTOIRE," BY "SEM."

The new French War Loan, which has proved so successful, is a satisfactory proof not only of the determination of the French people to see the war through to its inevitable end without flinching from the exercise of patriotic self-denial, but also of that practically inexhaustible source of national wealth, the French *bas de laine*, which, five-and-forty years ago, paid the enormous

indemnity demanded by Germany. Art, too, has placed its powers of appeal at the service of the country, and the striking drawing by "Sem," which we reproduce, has been most effective. As a work of art, the manipulation of light and shade and the impressive figure waving the long procession of helmeted troops on to Victory, are irresistible.—[French Official Photograph.]

AT MONTAUBAN.

The infant Christ above the altar, and legends already prior of the church appeared in the lower photograph is seen left intact at Montauban, France.—[Official Photographs.]

The Arrival of M. Venizelos at Salonika.



"ENGULFED BY FELLOW-CITIZENS": M. VENIZELOS SPEAKING; AND WELCOMED BY GENERAL SARRAIL.

M. Venizelos arrived at Salonika, as head of the Greek Provisional Government, on October 9. Describing the scene, Mr. G. Ward Price writes: "It was just a white-haired, kindly faced man of older years who landed at the quayside steps. He wore . . . the gold spectacles that give him such a professional look. . . . Procession there was none. M. Venizelos was literally engulfed

by his admiring fellow-citizens directly he landed, and he was borne along, the heart of a jostling throng. Nothing official had been arranged, but a few moments after M. Venizelos set foot ashore . . . General Sarrail's tall form, in full uniform . . . was seen advancing on foot through the crowd. He shook M. Venizelos warmly by the hand."—[Official Photographs.]



OFF PIRÆUS

The upper photograph shows the naval commander of the Piræus, the group in the lower photograph with his chief of staff, dated October 10.

Nov. 1, 1916

The Landing of french Sailors at Athens.



OFF PIRÆUS: A FRENCH COMMANDER INSPECTING A LANDING PARTY; AND ADMIRAL DU FOURNET.

The upper photograph, taken on board ship, shows a French naval commander inspecting a detachment about to disembark at the Piræus, the port of Athens. Seated in the centre of the group in the lower illustration is Admiral Dartige du Fournet, with his chief of staff on his right. In a message from Athens, dated October 16, Mr. G. J. Stevens said: "Landings of French

sailors have just taken place at the Piræus. A detachment has taken possession of the Municipal Theatre, Athens. Admiral Dartige du Fournet has remitted a new Note." A Reuter message of the same date stated that altogether 1200 men were landed, and that the object, as officially declared, was to reinforce the police in keeping order.—[Photos. by Topical.]

GENERAL SARRAIL.

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Nothing official had
M. Venizelos set foot
in full uniform . . .
the crowd. He shook
[Photographs.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THERE was a time when love was supposed to be woman's whole existence. It was a pretty and poetic fiction which, like many other illusions, has been shattered by the war. Not that women's hearts are any harder than they were two years ago, but during that time they have been brought face to face with realities in a way they have never been before. More than that, both commerce and industry have been so "diluted" that there is scarcely any form of work in which women's capacity has not been tested; and it is quite certain that after the war circumstances will compel many women to devote to work the time they would prefer to spend on love.

Of course, there are still people who persist in talking as if by taking part in the work of the country women had sounded the death-knell of the "home life" which is supposed to be the special and particular niche in which nature had intended them to remain for ever enshrined. Why exactly unalloyed domesticity should have been supposed to satisfy them is one of the things that women themselves can never understand. A daily fare of fashion and flannel is not stimulating, though

women were not only expected to thrive on it, but remain bright, amusing, and attractive at the same time. The fact that men believed them capable of the effort is just another of those curious, lop-sided sort of compliments with which we women are sometimes honoured by the other sex. But that state of things, at any rate, must be different after the war. Most intelligent people believe that the entry of woman into all sorts of new work will, by widening her interests and

enlarging her mental outlook, make for greater happiness all round.

Though it has been going on for many months, we are not yet at the end of the "dilution" process. Last week I mentioned the woman bank manager and solicitor's clerk as two more milestones in woman's path of progress. Since then another woman has scored a record. Miss Mary Scobie has been appointed as analytical chemist at Musselburgh Wire Mills, and is the first woman to hold such a post. What one woman has done others can imitate. Probably there won't be a

sudden outcrop of such appointments, but Miss Scobie's success is simply another blow dealt to the bad old idea that sex rather than ability should be the test of fitness for certain fields of activity.

That is not the only record women have achieved during the last two or three weeks. For an orchestra composed, with one or two exceptions, entirely of women to supply the overture, the incidental music—and, in fact, the whole of the musical portion of the programme at a great London theatre of varieties—is sufficiently a novelty to excite comment

even in these days of ubiquitous women. Yet that is what occurred not long ago—to be precise, on Oct. 16. It is rather unfortunate that the prime factor that led to the employment of the women should have been a difference of opinion between the management and its male employees, but at least the incident proved that those who had confidently prophesied that women would be incapable of producing a sufficient volume of sound were quite wrong in their surmise.

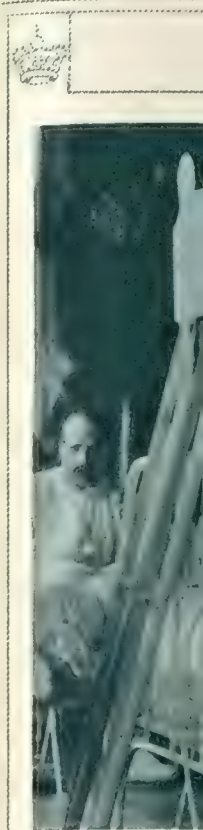
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ROYAL NURSES IN ROUMANIA: H.M. THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND THE PRINCESSES MARIE AND ELIZABETH, AT BUCHAREST.

The Royal Palace at Bucharest has for some time past been largely devoted to the wounded, and Queen Marie and her elder daughters are most assiduous as nurses in their efforts to add to the comfort of the inmates, assisting with the meals and carrying the food from the kitchens to the wards. Queen Marie is a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Marie is nearly seventeen and Princess Elizabeth is twenty-two.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.



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The devotion of all Roumania to the Queen that the war has brought have been more eager and her elder daughter Bucharest are turned

Royal Workers for the Roumanian Wounded.



ROYAL SOLICITUDE FOR SOLDIERS: QUEEN MARIE AND PRINCESS MARIE OF ROUMANIA.

The devotion of all classes of the subjects of King Ferdinand of Roumania to the Queen and her children is proverbial, and now that the war has brought death and suffering to the nation, none have been more eager to do all in their power than Queen Marie and her elder daughters. The State rooms of the Palace at Bucharest are turned into a hospital, and the Royal Family are

foremost among the ministrants to the inmates. Their consideration is further strengthening the bonds between the Royal Family and the nation. Our photographs show in No. 1, Princess Marie arranging the flowers at the bedside of a patient; and in No. 2, the Queen cutting up the dinner of a soldier whose injuries prevent him from using his hand.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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many months, dilution "pro- woman bank vo more mile- s. Since then l. Miss Mary tical chemist e first woman man has done e won't be a sudden out- crop of such appointments, out Miss Sco- pie's success is simply another blow dealt to the bad old idea that sex rather than ability should be the test of fitness for certain fields of activity.

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[Continued overleaf.]

The women did very well, the audience gave them a cordial reception, and it was stated that the substitution of women in place of men was not a temporary but a permanent arrangement.

It is popularly supposed that of all kinds of war jobs women prefer those in which they are avowedly acting as substitutes for men. However that may be, there is never any lack of volunteers for the less conspicuous, though no less necessary, forms of work that women are so often asked to undertake in the sweet cause of charity. Picking sphagnum moss is one of them. A month or two ago an appeal for this particular form of plant was printed in the papers. Almost immediately, bands of women moss-hunters, with Boy Scouts as efficient A.D.C.'s, started to scour the country for the turf-moss, wholly indifferent to the discomforts of mist and rain, and perfectly happy in the thought that their energies might bring comfort and relief to one or two wounded men. In the West of Ireland and on the hillsides of the North the work went on. The moss was forwarded to depôts of the Red Cross Society, where it was covered with absorbent gauze, thence forwarded to the London headquarters, from whence it was despatched to the front. It was a great idea, especially for those unskilled in the use of the needle, and for those who,

unable to afford monetary help, were yet anxious to "do their bit" for the wounded.

The road woman, not one whose business it is to repair the ravages of traffic, but to induce the retailer to purchase her goods—in other words, the woman commercial traveller—is now a comparatively familiar sight. Dressed in a smart tailor-made, with a becoming hat set on her head at just the right angle of smartness, she is going up and down the country in slowly increasing numbers with her stock of samples, either with those goods with which, in the opinion of her employer, a woman is specially qualified to deal, or with those in which her husband "travelled" before he was drawn into the toils of the war machine. The road woman is not wholly a creation of the war. She existed in limited numbers before August 1914, and was a constant source of jealousy to her male competitors, who watched her triumphant entry at the front

door of big establishments, while they themselves were directed to the side entrance, with feelings of resentment not unmingled with admiration for her "nerve." But for the moment, at any rate, the hatchet of rivalry is buried, and the war "road woman" has earned and received the respect of her male competitors.

CLAUDINE CLEVELAND.



PACKING SOCKS FOR THE CREWS OF "TANKS":
LADY BYRON.

Lady Byron is busy collecting and sending to the front socks for the crews of "tanks." Her marriage to the ninth Lord Byron took place in 1901. She will welcome any socks sent to her at Byron Cottage, Hampstead Heath, N.W.



WITH THEIR FEET SWATHED IN SACKING: WOMEN WORKERS
AT A GRANARY IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.

Photograph by C.N.



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CLAUDINE CLEVE.

The Commissariat of our Over-Seas Troops.



THE FEEDING OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT: FIELD-KITCHENS.

The upper photograph was taken recently within the Australian lines on the front in France. In the foreground may be noted a number of field-kitchens, while further back are seen entrances to dug-outs and sand-bag shelters constructed in the side of a high bank lying just off a road. The subject of the lower illustration

fact, this also is a field-kitchen. The illusion is caused by the long chimney being sloped at an angle similar to that of a gun's tube. This particular field-kitchen belongs to the Canadian forces on the Western Front. In the big advance of October 21, it may be recalled, the Canadians, by their dash and courage, captured Regina Trench.—[Official Photographs.]

"for Valour": Some of the New V.C.'s.



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"FOR MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY": OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(1) Bt.-Major William La Touche Congreve, late Rifle Brigade, was killed on July 20. His V.C. was awarded "for most conspicuous bravery during a period of 14 days preceding his death in action." Major Congreve married Mr. Cyril Maude's daughter Pamela last June. His father, Lt.-Gen. W. N. Congreve, won the V.C. in South Africa.—(2) Lance-Sergt. Fred McNess, Scots Guards, led

his men with great dash, and after being severely wounded, brought up bombs under fire.—(3) Sergt. David Jones, Liverpool Regiment, led his platoon after the officer was killed, captured a position and held it two days and nights without food or water.—(4) Lt. J. V. Holland, Leinster Regiment, led a bombing attack capturing 50 prisoners.—[Photos. by Topical, Central Press, and Lafayette.]

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(1) Capt. W. B. attending them hit four times. held a position and personally Campbell, Cold

"for Valour": Some of the New V.C.'s.



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"FOR MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY": SOME OF THE NEW RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(1) Capt. W. B. Allen, M.B., R.A.M.C., saved many wounded by attending them under heavy fire, continuing his work after being hit four times.—(2) Capt. A. T. C. White, Yorkshire Regiment, held a position four days and nights, risking his life continually, and personally led a successful counter-attack.—(3) Col. John V. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, showed great courage and initiative

at critical moments, twice leading attacks and capturing machine-guns. He is Master of the Tanat-Side Harriers, and rallied his men with an old hunting-horn.—(4) Private Thomas Alfred Jones, Cheshire Regiment, disarmed, single-handed, 102 Germans in dug-outs, and marched them back as prisoners. He had previously shot a sniper.—[Photos. by Central Press, Sport and General, and C.N.]

VICTORIA CROSS.

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water.—(4) Lt. J. V.
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and Lafayette.]



On the British front—Highlanders and a Trench-Howitzer.



FOR THE TRENCHES: HIGHLANDERS; AND A TRENCH-HOWITZER BEING MOVED INTO POSITION.

There are no finer fighting men in the British Army than the sturdy Highlanders, and the upper photograph shows what a fine appearance they present when on the march to take their places in the firing line. They are men of the same hardy type that has served the Empire on many a hard-fought field, and the only noticeable difference in their equipment is the new steel helmet

which they now wear along with the traditional kilt. They step out with a fine swing and a grim look of determination that bodes ill for the enemy. In the lower photograph some British soldiers are seen getting a trench-howitzer into position, levering it along down a sloping incline of planks. These weapons play an important part in trench warfare.—[Official Photographs.]

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